

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Some Questions.

Mr. SAT. CLARK is advertised to address the democratic club to-night. We wish he would tell the democrats here whether or not he is in favor of immediately withdrawing our armies from the South? Whether he believes in enforcing the law all over the Union alike, by armed force, if necessary? As he declares for peace, what are the only and last terms he would offer? How can terms of peace be made, and who has the legal right to propose them, so that they may be binding upon both parties, if accepted? If the rebels will listen to no terms whatever, what would he advise the government to do next?

The Operations at Vicksburg.

As the forces under General Grant are now attempting to secure a position in the rear of Vicksburg, through the Yazoo Pass, all information in regard to it will be interesting. It appears that this pass is twenty miles long, reaching from the Mississippi river to the Coldwater river. The water from the Mississippi has just been turned into it through a canal, and boats have passed, with troops, into the Coldwater. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat accompanies the expedition, and he says "it is hard to conceive a more difficult undertaking than the management of a steamboat in such a place as this. The immense body of water rushing in from the Mississippi has swelled the lake to an unusual extent, and overflowed the banks of the Pass. The current runs at the rate of about three miles per hour, and there are the most abrupt bends at every bend of the lake, making it impossible to use any steam except in backing. The boats thus drift along, striking the points first on one bank and then on the other, dashing the chimneys and pilot-houses against tree tops, smashing the hulls against stumps of fallen trees, and crashing the wheels in the floating drift, which the sudden rise has floated out into the current."

The Coldwater river empties into the Tallahatchie. A hundred and fifty miles below this junction, the Tallahatchie unites with the Tallahatchie, and the two form the Yazoo river, which flows two hundred and twenty miles and empties into the Mississippi just above Vicksburg. Through these channels, which are of difficult navigation in places, it is proposed to approach the rear of Vicksburg. The obstacles are partly natural, partly artificial. In the Coldwater if practicable for steamers of any size, they will have to encounter rebel fortifications at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, at Yazoo city, which is a hundred miles above the river, and at Haines bluff. The fortifications at the latter point, are a part of the system of the defenses of Vicksburg, and their reduction is considered essential to a successful attack on the city itself. The whole distance over which it is sought in this way to approach the rear of Vicksburg is nearly five hundred miles.

It will be readily seen that the attempt to reach Vicksburg, through this route, is one of great difficulty, and involving considerable danger. Suppose the rebels should erect batteries in the rear of the expedition and cut them off from communication with the Mississippi, it might be difficult for the small gunboats to keep the channel open, or suppose some misfortune should happen to the transports and the troops who have ventured into this pass, it might be impossible to reinforce them in time to save them. It is a bold undertaking, and all intelligence will be looked for with interest until the result of the movement is known.

Gen. Hooker and McClellan. Gen. Hooker was examined on the 11th before the joint committee on the conduct of the war. The first question presented was to what he attributed the failure of the movement on the peninsula. He stated that as he was on oath he must answer the question. He attributed the failure to the incompetency of the commanding general.

Col. Treadway was reported at Cairo, on the 11th, awaiting transportation for the sanitary service he has in charge.

The Indianapolis Journal says it has been informed by the United States Attorney for Indianapolis, that a large number of indictments have been found by the grand jury, at the present term, against men for writing letters to friends and relatives in the army, exhorting them to desert, and promising them protection from arrest if they shall desert. The letters, in nearly all cases, have been put into the hands of the authorities by the soldiers themselves, who show by this many honorable courses have been followed by the traitors. Indicted in their relatives at home. The trials on these indictments will take place at the next term of the United States court, and then the writers of such letters may find out that encouraging sons and brothers to desert is a bad business.

One fight with abolitionism—Springfield. Aids are with the rebellion and its aids and abettors north and south.—Florida Transcript.

From the Twenty-Second Regiment.

The following is an extract from a private letter received by Orin Gurnsey, Esq., of this city, from his son, who is a member of Capt. Miles' company:

(CAMP NEAR FRANKLIN, TENN., March 6th, 1863.)

Last Monday afternoon the regiment, also the whole brigade were ordered to move on to Franklin, about 8 miles. Companies E and F of our regiment, one of the 33d Ind., also one of the 19th Mich., were detached to guard the railroad bridge over a little brook two miles from our old camp, quite an important point, as it keeps up communications between Nashville and Franklin. We camped over here last Monday night and the regiment moved on. It was supposed that they were going on to re-enforce the troops at Franklin, which supposition has proved true, as you have no doubt heard before this. Day before yesterday the brigade left their camp one mile this side of Franklin, with four days rations and part of their tents, to go on a foraging expedition, as was supposed by them, but by better judges that it meant an attack on the enemy. Day before yesterday they had a skirmish with the enemy. The rebel loss was two killed and we had two wounded. Next day, yesterday, we, here at the bridge, heard heavy firing in the direction of Franklin. It began at ten o'clock and kept up an incessant booming until about four o'clock P. M. We concluded that they were having a fight, but we could only guess as to the result until the train came down last night and they reported that we were whipped, but could get no particulars of the battle, which kept us in a fever of excitement all night. This forenoon, McKinsie, our commissary general, came down and gave us as full particulars as he could get. Doubtless you will get all of this by the papers before you receive this, but I will write all I know of it. It seems that the post is commanded by Gen. Gilbert. The rebel forces numbered 5,000 under Gen. Wheeler reinforced by 15,000 under Gen. Van Dorn. Our brigade was the only one engaged, and we help them to them by Gilbert, although Colburn sent a despatch stating the desperate position he was in and asking for help, which was not noticed, therefore our boys had to fight it out alone. McKinsie said when he left that but 120 of the 22d, 5 of the 33d and none of the 19th or 25th had come back to camp at Franklin. The brigade is all cut to pieces. They fought like tigers. Col. Coburn is supposed to be killed. Col. Utley is missing. Col. Boister of the 55th is killed and Col. Gilbert of the 19th is missing. Col. Bloodgood got back; Adj. Bonos lost a finger, sergeant major Blines shot through the shoulder. All the colonels are missing. Will Noyes did not go out. Only two captains got back and very few of the lieutenants. Some companies are without any officers, all cut in pieces and demoralized. It was a lucky thing for us that we stayed here because we could not have been of much service there, and would have been "gobbled" up with the rest. This is about all we have heard from them yet.

THE DISASTER NEAR FRANKLIN.

Black Rebel Regiments in the Fight. (From the Nashville Union, 7th.)

A gentleman who came in from Franklin yesterday evening, brings the following particulars of an engagement which took place near Franklin, on Thursday, about which all kinds of rumors have been circulating for the last twenty-four hours. He states that Gen. Gilbert sent out a regiment of infantry and a battery, on a foraging expedition, with instructions not to bring on a fight, but to keep up skirmishing if they encountered the enemy. The design was, we believe, to effect a junction with another force. A few miles out they fell in with a small force of rebel cavalry, and attacking them, drove them back, in the vicinity of the Columbia pike, near West Harpeth, some four miles from Franklin, when they were suddenly flanked by an overwhelming force of Van Dorn's cavalry, which mounted infantry and artillery, and engaged them, during which our force being routed by at least four times their number, were driven back. During the fight the battery in charge of the 85th Indiana was attacked by two rebel negro regiments. Our artilleryists double loaded their guns and cut the black rebels to pieces, and brought their battery safely off.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Lieut. Col. Bloodgood, of the 22d Wisconsin, written the night of the fight near Franklin. It will be seen by his way out with a portion of the right wing of the regiment:

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MY DEAR FRIEND:—Long before you receive this you will probably hear of our disastrous battle. So far as I learned this evening, the major and myself of this regiment are the only field officers escaped from the field of battle, neither of us receiving even a scratch. We left the day before yesterday on a reconnaissance. There were five regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. After proceeding but a few miles the first day we met a small body of the rebels and drove them. They had but one piece of artillery. During the day we gained information that there were larger forces back to support them. Col. Coburn, commanding the brigade, notified General Gilbert of the fact, having knowledge of the forces at Franklin. The answer in reply was to move on. It seems that General Rosecrans was to send a force from Murfreesboro to meet us at a certain point some twelve miles from Franklin. We had not gone further than about four miles from this place, where we first met the enemy, making our camp a little beyond where we had the skirmish. During several conversations with our officers that evening, and also with Colonel Coburn the day before, I remarked that it looked as if the rebels were leading us on into a trap, for small bodies would stop and give us a little skirmish, and then retreat. This morning we struck tents early, and moved on to the front, the enemy gradually retreating. Our cavalry were deployed to the right and left, as skirmishers, dismounted, their horses were led in their rear, an advance guard of cavalry on the pike, with two pieces of artillery, then our regiment, three pieces of artillery in the rear of us, and then followed the rest of the infantry. About noon I was riding some distance in advance of our regiment, just in the rear of the cavalry, when a shot from the enemy's battery struck in the pike among the cavalry, causing quite a scattering, but I believed to do no damage. I immediately returned to my regiment. Three pieces of our artillery were immediately planted upon a hill to the left of the pike and opened upon the enemy. Our regiment and the 19th Michigan moved up in line of battle on the slope to support them. Two pieces were placed upon the right; the 81st and 33d Indiana to support them. Our batteries then opened upon the enemy. We were answered by treble our number—the hills on three sides of us seemed to be alive with them. We were protected in front from their batteries, but they had good range on us from the rear. The shot and shell were so thick around us that our two regiments had to keep moving out of range, and how we escaped being cut to pieces at that time is wonderful. Several balls passed just over my head, and others struck the ground only a short distance from me. Not expecting to meet so large a force of the enemy, our battery had not sufficient ammunition, and soon gave out, as the day before we had used six hundred rounds to a cannon. Then the enemy advanced upon us, hemming us in a half circle. They had five regiments to our one. Our men fought well, no man could fight but one, and the enemy were driven back, in a hollow, the enemy closing in all around us. It is most wonderful that I escaped, for the balls passed about me like hail. My horse plunged and reared, and fairly ground with fear. In the confusion we could get no orders—each regiment had to look out for themselves. I was at the right of our regiment—the Colonel was in the center. I was notified by several mounted officers, that a large body of the enemy was moving around the hill to cut us off completely. I sent word down the line to the Colonel to move the regiment in that direction by the flank, and as he left me with the remainder of the right of the regiment, I gave the order, as there was no time to hesitate, about a 150 on the right moved according to my direction. I supposed the whole regiment was moving, but when I crossed the pike I found they had not done so. The next moment the rebels came over the hill by thousands and drove them back, completely surrounding them. Our cavalry and artillery were just ahead of me. The enemy followed us six miles, trying to cut us off.

Out of our whole brigade we saved but one hundred and seventy-five men. The artillery and cavalry came in, but they did not belong to our brigade. I brought in about 150 men and the other 25 men were all that were saved out of three regiments, only nine officers returned. Colonel Coburn, commanding brigade is reported killed, also Col. Gilbert, of the 19th Michigan, Col. Baird, of the 85th Indiana, and Lieut. Col. Cram. Conflicting reports about Col. Utley, some say he was killed, and others say they saw him taken prisoner. The last account I have of the Adjutant of our regiment, was that he had his little finger shot off, and a rifle ball lodged in a package of letters just over his heart. It knocked him off his horse, but he soon recovered from the shock.

It is now 11 o'clock, cannot write you more to-night. I can't detach what we have gone through. Yours, in haste, B. Bloodgood.

My Sister's Story.

They call it a sister's story. So now we'll tell it in the way. But will it thus read in history? Though our forces were the day They lay, that when surrounded quite—The enemy laid down their arms. Surrendering all at the close of the fight, Such news should quell our alarm.

It should, but it does not! How can I rest Till I know if the rumor prove true? It may be a bloodless fight, but at least, I'll add some home circle news. A telegram comes that the 6th and 10th, Were foremost and in the front ranks, For days this is all until comes at length A list of the wounded—and thanks! No name of my loved ones appears on the list. But later—my sister's heart bleeds. A second dispatch bears a name that I missed. What! dead? So the telegram reads. Dead! Oh God! and must it be so—That noble heart still and for aye Struck by the arrow of a merciless foe And is to the field to die.

Agins—a warrior's dark surge I yield, Comes a sorrow more terrible still. "Your two sons have fallen—shot in the breast." This last, doth the bitter cup fill—Widowed and childless—alone I mourn. Will the little child never be 'manged. Must our cherished ones be mangled and torn. And still this horror cannot be waged? A bloodless victory was it! Alas! Would God that it had been so! The anguish grief that it has brought to me, None other, I trust, may know. First to respond to their father's call, My dear, dear sister, left me then. Now over the sodden field I feel—They never shall come again.

From the Daily Wisconsin. THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENN. Full Particulars of the Disaster.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, March 11.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. The United States steamer Gen. Lyon arrived here this morning, direct from Young's point. She brings a very startling news. One of her officers reports a story of the capture of Yazoo city by our forces, which, in the shape of a rumor, has been current in Memphis and Cairo for a day or two past. It is perhaps correct. There are no particulars. The Gen. Lyon brought up a large quantity of cotton belonging to the government. Gen. Gorman, who has been on a visit to Bloomington, Ind., is en route for Grant's army.

Cairo, March 11.—The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon has arrived from Vicksburg with dates to Saturday night. On Friday night, about midnight, the gunboats at the mouth of the Yazoo river heard what was thought to be signal guns from our gunboats coming down the river. The gunboats answered by firing two guns. Nothing further had been heard from the boats up the Yazoo when the Lyon left. If the signal was really from the Chillochee, as was conjectured, Yazoo city has already fallen into federal hands.

The water was to be let into the Vicksburg canal on Sunday morning. There is no doubt entertained by those just from there, but that gunboats will pass through within a week.

The Queen of the West had come up again and anchored under the batteries. She flies rebel flags large enough to nearly cover her. When she passed the mouth of the canal she whistled defiance.

The fate of the Indianola is still involved in doubt. We now have a very heavy battery near the lower mouth of the canal. From all persons coming up we are assured that the health of the troops is improving very materially.

St. Paul, Minn., March 11.—Special to Chicago Times.—We have just learned the particulars of a new case of Indian depredation, committed by Chippewas, in Stearns county. On Thursday, a party of eight came to a house near Melrose, in that county, when all the household were absent save the settler's wife, and took what they wanted in the house. In the evening they returned and compelled the woman to leave, upon pain of death. She states that an Indian carried her by the hair, and with a drawn knife, threatened to kill her if she did not leave immediately and not return. These facts can be fully relied on, as my informant came direct from the scene of the outrage. A detachment of troops were about to start from Sauk Centre in pursuit of the marauders, and probably would capture them.

As a consequence of the leniency shown to the Chippewas, they are already, I am informed, roaming through the counties of Stearns and Meeker, and so great is the excitement inspired by them that the few inhabitants remaining are again leaving in a panic. The fear of the Chippewas is depopulating the country back of Clearwater, in Wright county. Only two families remain in Mannah.

Cairo, March 12.—There is considerable stir about Columbus, Ky., but we have not yet ascertained the exact import of it. Two or three boats were stopped last evening, and others were called for last night.

Col. B. Walcott, surgeon general of Wisconsin, B. W. Tredway, quartermaster general of that state, and Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, arrived here last night with large lot of sanitary stores, for troops in the vicinity of Vicksburg. They go down the river this evening.

New York, March 12.—A Nashville dispatch of the 11th says: "A Unionist, direct from Shelbyville, states that Bragg has been reinforced by eleven brigades. The rebel General Earle stated to him that enough force had been received from Richmond to resist any attack of Rosecrans."

Another raid into Kentucky is afloat. Fifteen regiments of cavalry are already under marching orders at Knoxville. Gen. Granger takes command of Nashville, in day of day.

Large fleet of gunboats and transports arrived at Nashville on the 10th.

It is rumored that Fort Donelson is again threatened.

Concord, N. H., March 12.—Eastman (dem.) lacks but 800 votes of a constitutional majority to elect him. The republicans will have between 60 and 70 majority in the house, and from 9 to 12 senators. The council will probably stand three republicans and two democrats.

Des Moines, March 11.—The United States marshal yesterday arrested T. Chance and Aaron Leyerick in Dallas county, on a charge of encouraging desertions from the United States army. The prisoners were brought to the city, and their examination commenced today before Stephen Sibbey, United States commissioner. The arrests were made under the authority contained in the conscription act. Messrs. Thomas F. Withrow and S. V. White appeared as counsel for the government, and Jeff. S. Polk for the prisoners.

Wouldn't do it.—The Warrent (N. Y.) Mirror furnishes the following item of news from the village of Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y.

A wedding party was broken up recently by the refusal of the lady elected to be the bride. The day and hour were set for uniting the happy couple in the holy bonds of matrimony; the expectant husband faithful to his promise, was on hand at the appointed hour, having traveled a distance of 15 miles, and brought with him a reverend gentleman to tie the knot. Upon reaching the bride's residence the minister was soon ready to say "the bridegroom cometh," but the bride stoutly refused to appear and did not "come to time," and the bridegroom returned home with the said reverend gentleman, after handing him a V for his services. The reason offered for the refusal, was that the expected wife's father had done the courting and perfected all the preliminary arrangements, against the will of the daughter; that the man in question was not one to whom she desired to give her hand in matrimony, and she would not. She reported immediately after her refusal that she was never happier in her life. The affair has afforded some talk in this neighborhood. The public verdict in the case seems to be against the father, and should serve as a warning to other fathers and mothers not to urge their children to marry, entirely against their wishes.

The New York Herald gives an account of the death of Thomas Jefferson Shelly, coach driver for the United States Hotel, New York, who died from suffocation Friday. His weight was five hundred (500) pounds. About eight years ago he commenced to grow fat, and has gradually increased in weight until it was with difficulty that he could breathe. He was such a curiosity that Barnum at one time exhibited him at the Museum. Shelly was thirty-nine years of age, and a native of Hartford.

Legislative Summary. THURSDAY, March 12th, SENATE.—Sen. Humphrey offered a resolution, which lies over, giving to the sergeant at arms of the senate and his assistant, the postmaster and his assistant, each \$5 worth of stationery, and to the doorkeepers and firemen each \$3 worth. Ten different bills were introduced, among which was one by Sen. Mitchell to amend section 217 of chapter 122 of the revised statutes, in regard to the duties of the justices of the peace. The assembly bill requiring owners of threshing machines to guard against accidents by boxing the two lengths of the tumbler rods next to the separator, was concurred in.

ASSEMBLY.—After some opposition a resolution was adopted requesting the governor to furnish the house with any facts in his possession relative to the surrender of Holly Springs by Col. Murphy of this state. The object of the resolution, it is understood, is to place before the assembly a defense of his conduct, which Col. Murphy has prepared and forwarded to the governor. A resolution was adopted directing the state treasurer to sell the gold in the treasury at not less than fifty cents premium.

Bills were introduced amending the law concerning state reform school; making an inoperative amendment to chapter 79 of revised statutes, giving railroad corporations general powers to borrow money and mortgage their roads or to transfer roads to new corporations &c.; to abolish county superintendent of schools in Sheboygan county and return to town superintendent system; to authorize courts to set aside judgments in certain cases.

Bills were passed to extend charter of the Wisconsin central railroad to include titles; to amend chapter 18 of revised statutes, concerning assessment of taxes; to amend statutes respecting general and supplementary proceedings; general act for the incorporation of musical societies; to prescribe jurors' fees in certain cases; to authorize the investment of the school fund in any bonds issued by the state; amending act conferring discretionary power on town supervisors in certain cases; to organize the county of Burnett; and amending act of 1858 relating to sale of lands for unpaid taxes, and a number of local and small appropriation bills.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill to amend chapter 4, of laws of 1853, to change terms of holding circuit court of Rock county. A bill was passed to allow Spring Valley Rock county, to levy a tax to pay the bounty of volunteers.

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MARRIED.

Janey City, March 11th, 1863. Rev. S. C. Smith, pastor of the Baptist church of Janey City, and Miss Sarah A. Fowler, of Janey City, were united in marriage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOVERS OF MUSIC ATTENTION!

Patriotic Glee Book, JUST published by H. M. Higgins, Chicago, embracing a variety of songs, and including the "Patriotic Glee Book," which has been written since the commencement of the present war. In this book is obtained for 75 cents what will cost you ten dollars in the form of Sheet Music. For sale by SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE, 112 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PAY UP!

THE firm of Harris, Guild & Angell & Tyler has been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due to the firm must be paid on or before the first day of April next, or they will be collected by law. "A" and "B" must be paid to the firm of Harris, Guild & Angell & Tyler, 112 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Notices. THE first meeting of the stockholders of the "New York and Erie Railroad" will be held at the Hotel Hamilton, in the city of New York, on Friday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1863, at which meeting the report of the officers will be read, and the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held for the first year. HANS REED, WILLIAM HOPPER, STOCKHOLDERS, 112 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Steam Dry Works. COOK & McCLAIN, 97 Dearborn St., and 423 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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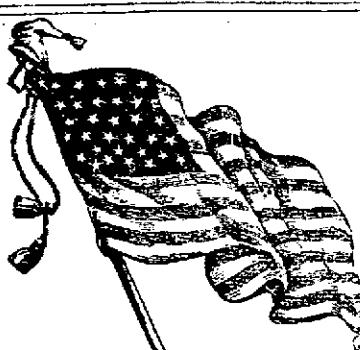
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Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Some Questions.

Mr. SAT CLARK is advertised to address the democratic club to-night. We wish he would tell the democrats here whether or not he is in favor of immediately withdrawing our armies from the South? Whether he believes in enforcing the law all over the Union alike, by armed force, if necessary? As he declares for peace, what are the only and last terms he would offer? How can terms of peace to rebels be made, and who has the legal right to propose them, so that they may be binding upon both parties, if accepted? If the rebels will listen to no terms whatever, what would he advise the government to do next?

The Operations at Vicksburg.

As the forces under General Grant are now attempting to secure a position in the rear of Vicksburg, through the Yazoo Pass, all information in regard to it will be interesting. It appears that this pass is twenty miles long, reaching from the Mississippi river to the Coldwater river. The water from the Mississippi has just been turned into it through a canal, and boats have passed, with troops, into the Coldwater. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat accompanies the expedition, and he says "it is hard to conceive a more difficult undertaking than the management of a steamboat in such a place as this. The immense body of water rushing in from the Mississippi has swelled the lake to an unusual extent, and overflowed the banks of the Pass. The current runs at the rate of about three miles per hour, and there are the most abrupt bends at every boat's length, making it impossible to use any steam except in backing. The boats thus drift along, striking the points first on one bank and then on the other, dashing the chimneys and pilot-houses against trees tops, smashing the hulls against stumps of fallen trees, and crashing the wheels in the floating drift, which the sudden rise has floated out into the current."

The Coldwater river empties into the Tallahatchie. A hundred and fifty miles below this junction, the Tallahatchie unites with the Yazoo river, and the two form the Yazoo river, which flows two hundred and twenty miles and empties into the Mississippi just above Vicksburg. Through these channels, which are of difficult navigation in places, it is proposed to approach the rear of Vicksburg. The obstacles are partly natural, partly artificial. In the Coldwater, if practicable for steamers of any size, they will have to encounter rebel fortifications at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, at Yazoo city, which is a hundred miles above the river, and at Haines bluff. The fortifications at the latter point, are a part of the system of the defenses of Vicksburg, and their reduction is considered essential to a successful attack on the city itself. The whole distance over which it is sought in this way to approach the rear of Vicksburg is nearly five hundred miles.

It will be readily seen that the attempt to reach Vicksburg, through this route, is one of great difficulty, and involving considerable danger. Suppose the rebels should erect batteries in the rear of the expedition and cut them off from communication with the Mississippi, it might be difficult for the small gunboats to keep the channel open; or suppose some misfortune should happen to the transports and the troops who have ventured into this pass, it might be impossible to reinforce them in time to save them. It is a bold undertaking, and all intelligence will be looked for with interest until the result of the movement is known.

Gen. Hooker and McClellan.—Gen. Hooker was examined on the 11th before the joint committee on the conduct of the war. The first question presented was to what he attributed the failure of the movement on the peninsula. He stated that as he was on oath he must answer the question. He attributed the failure to the incompetency of the commanding general.

Col. Treadway was reported at Cairo, on the 11th, awaiting transportation for the sanitary stores he has in charge.

The Indianapolis Journal says it has been informed by the United States Attorney for Indianapolis, that a large number of indictments have been found by the grand jury, at the present term, against men for writing letters to friends and relatives in the army, exhorting them to desert, and promising them protection from arrest if they shall desert. The letters, in nearly all cases, have been put into the hands of the authorities by the soldiers themselves, who show by this manly and honorable course how little they are affected by the treason instilled into their relatives at home. The trials on these indictments will take place at the next term of the United States court, and the writers of such letters may find out that encouraging sons and brothers to desert is a bad business.

Our fight is with abolitionism.—Spring field Register. There is with the rebellion and its aiders and abettors north and south.—Florida Transcript.

From the Twenty-Second Regiment.

The following is an extract from a private letter received by Orrin Guernsey, Esq., of this city, from his son, who is a member of Capt. Miles' company:

Q. (Q.uing near Brantwood, March 6th, 1863.)
Last Monday afternoon the regiment, also the whole brigade were ordered to move on to Franklin, about 8 miles. Companies E and F of our regiment, one of the 33d Ind., also one of the 19th Mich., were detached to guard the railroad bridge over a little brook two miles from our old camp, quite an important point, as it keeps up communications between Nashville and Franklin. We came over here last Monday night and the regiment moved on. It was supposed that they were going on to re-enforce the troops at Franklin, which supposition has proved true, as you have no doubt heard before this. Day before yesterday the brigade left their camp one mile this side of Franklin, with four days rations and part of their tents, to go on a foraging expedition, as was supposed by them, but by better judges that it meant an attack on the enemy. Day before yesterday they had a skirmish with the enemy. The rebel loss was two killed and we had two wounded. Next day, yesterday, we, here at the bridge, heard heavy firing in the direction of Franklin. It began at ten o'clock and kept up an incessant booming until about four o'clock P.M. We concluded that they were having a fight, but we could only guess as to the result until the train came down last night and they reported that we were fighting, but could get no particulars of the battle, which kept us in a fever of excitement all night. This forenoon McKinsie, our commissary sergeant, came down and gave us all particulars as he could get. Doubtless you will get all of this by the papers before you receive this, but I will write all I know of it. It seems that the post is commanded by Gen. Gilbert. The rebel force numbered 5,000 under Gen. Wheeler reinforced by 15,000 under Gen. Van Dorn. Our brigade was the only one engaged and no help sent to them by Gilbert, although Colburn sent a despatch stating the desperate position he was in and asking for help, which was not noticed, therefore our boys had to fight it out alone. McKinsie said when he left that but 190 of the 22d, 5 of the 33d and none of the 19th or 85th had come back to camp at Franklin. The brigade is all cut to pieces. They fought like tigers. Col. Colburn is supposed to be killed. Col. Utley is missing. Col. Baird of the 85th is killed and Col. Gilbert, of the 19th is missing. Col. Bloodgood got back; Adj't. Bones lost a finger, sergeant major Hines shot through the shoulder. All the colonels are missing. Will Noyes did not go out. Only two captains got back and very few of the lieutenants. Some companies are without any officers, all cut to pieces and demoralized. It was a lucky thing for us that we stayed here because we could not have been of much service there, and would have been "gobbled" up with the rest. This is about all we have heard from this yet.

H. H. GUERNSEY.

In a subsequent letter, dated March 7th, it is stated that Clarence Baker is either killed or taken prisoner, and that General Gilbert is under arrest.

THE DISASTER NEAR FRANKLIN.

Black Rebel Regiments in the Fight.

[From the Nashville Union, 7th.]

A gentleman who came in from Franklin yesterday evening, brings the following particulars of an engagement which took place near Franklin, on Thursday, about which all kinds of rumors have been circulating for the last twenty-four hours. He states that Gen. Gilbert sent out three regiments of infantry and a battery, on a certain expedition, with instructions not to bring a fight, but to keep up skirmishing if they encountered the enemy. The design was, we believe, to effect a junction with another force. A few miles out they fell in with a small force of rebel cavalry, and attacking them, drove them back, in the vicinity of the Columbia pike, near West Hatt, they were suddenly flanked by an overwhelming force of Van Dorn's cavalry, with mounted infantry and artillery. A fierce engagement ensued, during which our forces, being assailed by at least four times their number, were driven back. During the fight the battery in charge of the 85th Ind. was attacked by two rebel negro regiments. Our artilleryists double shot their guns and cut the black rebels to pieces, and brought their battery safely off.

The fight began with skirmishing at about nine o'clock in the morning, and lasted until three in the afternoon. Our forces retreated into Franklin.

The firing was distinctly heard at Franklin during the day. We Gen. Gilbert sent no reinforcements out from the large force stationed at Franklin, we are unable to imagine. It appears passing strange that an army which could have crushed the rebel force to pieces was kept idle while the thunder of a battle raging not four miles off, was sounding for six hours in their ears.

It has been stated repeatedly, for two weeks past, that a large number, perhaps one-third, of Van Dorn's force were negro soldiers, and the statement is fully confirmed by this unfortunate engagement. The southern rebels forced their negroes to take up arms to destroy this government, and enslave us and our children.

A correspondent of the New York Times giving an analysis of the conscription law, and dwelling upon some of its features and probable results, says:

If there is a necessity for a further increase of men—there can be, but little occasion for more officers—the ranks of the old regiments will be filled up. The new recruits will be interwoven with the veterans of the Peninsula, of Shiloh, of Monocle, of Pee Ridge, of Lexington, and Boston Mountain and Murfreesboro; having, by example, the drill, the discipline, the cool courage and efficiency of those who have survived battles, and have been made memorable by their valor and their endurance. So the officers who have won their spurs will have full ranks gathered under their old riddled banners. Shreds and patches they are; but, tattered and torn as they may be, they are worth all the floating standards of new regiments that could be sent to the front by our government within the next year. So by the new law are preserved the historic recollections of the elements that went out strong both in spirit and in numbers, but that now have only the daring will—the numbers, alas, sleeping where they foremost fell.

My Sister's Case.

They call it a "bloody victory."
So far were killed to the fray;
But will it thus read in history,
Though our forces won the day?
They tell us, that when surrounded quite—
The enemy laid down their arms,
Surrendering all the captured arms,
Such news should quell our alarm.
It should, but it does not! How can I trust
Till I know if the rumor prove true?
It may be a bloodless fight, but at best,
'Twill sadden some home circle too—
A telegram came that the 5th and 10th,
Were foremost and in the front ranks,
For days this is all until comes at length
A list of the wounded—and thanks!
No name of my loved one appears on the list.
But later—my stomach heart bleeds,
A second dispatch leaves a monetary bill misad.
What! dead? so the telegram reads,
Dead! oh God! and must it be so?
That noble heart stilled and for aye?
Struck by the arrow of a merciless foe
And lie on the field to die?
Again—while to sorrow's dark surges I yield,
Come a message more terrible still.
"Your two sons have fallen—shot in the breast!"
My heart, my heart, my heart, my heart,
Withered and chilled—alas!—alas!
With the battle there never be 'anged.
Now our cherished ones all mangled and torn,
And still this fierce contest be waged?
A bloodless victory? Al! Al!
Would God that it had been so;
The anguish that it has brought to me,
None other, I trust, may know.
First to respond to their country's call,
My dear, dear ones left me here,
Now ever so selfish this fearful pain—
They never shall come back again.
Faded and gone, through the live long day,
Stood in the ranks side by side,
Nobly keeping the foe at bay—
And then, at its close they died.
Yet this is a bloodless battle; alas,
It seems not so to me—
For the hours in burdened sadness pass,
While pause pale—Victory!

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN, TENN.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Lieut. Col. Bloodgood, of the 22d Wisconsin, written the night of the fight near Franklin. It will be seen he cut his way out with a portion of the right wing of the regiment:

Cairo at Franklin, Tenn., Thursday, March 12th, 1863.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—Long before you receive this you will probably hear of our disastrous battle. So far as learned this evening, the major and myself of this regiment are the only field officers escaped from the field of battle, neither of us receiving a scratch. We left the day before yesterday on a reconnaissance. There were five regiments of infantry, six pieces of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry. After proceeding but a few miles the first day we met a small body of the rebels and drove them. They had but one piece of artillery. During the day we gained information that there were larger forces back to support them. Col. Colburn, commanding the brigade, notified General Gilbert of the fact, he being in command of the forces at Franklin. The answer in reply was to move on. It seems that General Rosecrans was to send a force from Murfreesboro to meet us at a certain point some twelve miles from Franklin. We had not gone further than about four miles from this place, where we first met the enemy, making our camp a little beyond where we had the skirmish. During several conversations with our officers that evening, and also with Colonel Colburn the day before, I remarked that it looked as if the rebels were leading us into a trap, for small bodies would soon appear, and we would be surrounded. The answer in reply was to move on. It seems that General Rosecrans was to send a force from Murfreesboro to meet us at a certain point some twelve miles from Franklin. We had not gone further than about four miles from this place, where we first met the enemy, making our camp a little beyond where we had the skirmish. During several conversations with our officers that evening, and also with Colonel Colburn the day before, I remarked that it looked as if the rebels were leading us into a trap, for small bodies would soon appear, and we would be surrounded. The answer in reply was to move on. 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We had not gone further than

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 1st, 1862.	Arrive.	Clear.	Depart.
Chicago, through	8:45 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chicago & N. W. north	11:30 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, west	12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, west	1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Monroe and west	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Bellevue and west	3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Greenland mail to Milwaukee	4:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Madison and Fridays at 7 P. M., and also on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.			
Greenland mail to Milwaukee	5:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Madison and Fridays at 7 P. M., and also on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.			
Greenland mail to Milwaukee	6:30 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
Madison and Fridays at 7 P. M., and also on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.			
Greenland mail to Milwaukee	7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Madison and Fridays at 7 P. M., and also on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

City Matters.

Our report of the council proceedings last evening is unusually interesting. The finances of the city are in a very satisfactory condition, and exhibit a marvel in the history of western cities. Such a thing as redeeming outstanding bonds in advance, and offering a premium as an inducement to surrender them, will excite attention, and in this connection we wish to state the fact that the whole operation is legitimate. No fund is robbed or diverted to obtain the means. Not a cent is taken from the reassessment fund; that is left untouched, with all the money properly belonging to it still in it. The process by which the general fund has been so liberally replenished is the redemption of the tax certificates issued since the year 1858. It has long been asserted that Janesville has been the best managed and most prudently conducted city in Wisconsin, and the condition of her finances now conclusively proves the assertion.

The committee on the improvement of the city parks were in session this morning, and several of our prominent citizens in attendance. We understand that the plan contemplated has in view the improvement of the park in Rockport addition in the 4th ward, as well as the court-house square. It has been suggested that the council appropriate \$1,000, on condition that an equal amount be raised by individual subscriptions, and full confidence is felt that the private subscriptions will be made. All right; go ahead with the parks, and three cheers for Janesville—on general principles.

Proceedings of the Council.

REGULAR MEETING, Thursday Evening, March 13.
Present—The Mayor, Ald. Barnes, Collins, McChesney, Patten and Shelton.
Absent—Ald. Bates, Pattison and Williams.

An account of Brand & Hornick, \$25 for bookcase for clerk's office, was allowed. A petition of a large number of citizens for the improvement of the public parks of the city was presented by Ald. Collins and referred to a special committee—Ald. Collins, Barnes and Shelton.

The following accounts were allowed:
H. A. Vosburg, 2d ward, \$12.42
George Sykes, cleaning bridge, 4.00
Hiram Nutt, repairing bridge, 1.25
M. H. Curtis, fire department, 2.38
J. North, " " 2.00
P. Griffin, general fund, 1.00

The Mayor submitted the following communication:

THE CITY TREASURER HAS MONEY ON HAND, belonging to the general fund, more than is needed for our current expenses. Every department of the city government is amply provided with the means of meeting all its liabilities due, or to become due this present year.

Our bonded debt is \$29,000. The first of this indebtedness to become due is an account of \$7,000 in the year 1865. Such being our financial condition, I recommend the immediate investment, from the general fund, of the sum of \$5,000 in government securities bearing interest at 7 1/2 per cent. This will provide a fund to meet the maturity of the bonds maturing in 1865, and leave but \$24,000 to be provided for in that year. The bonds next due will be \$6,000 in 1869. Or if any of the bonds due in 1866 can be purchased at a premium not exceeding three per cent, I would prefer such purchase.

I submit this measure for your approval.

J. BOWDLE, DOZ, Mayor.

Janesville, March 12, 1863.

Ald. Collins introduced the following order, which was adopted:
Ordered, That the city treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay to T. Jackson, Esq. the sum of three thousand and ninety dollars for the surrender to him by Mr. Jackson, of three bonds issued by the city for school purposes, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, payable in the year 1865, together with the seven interest coupons belonging to each; and in addition to the said sum of \$3,900 to pay to said Jackson the interest which has accrued on said bonds from the 15th day of February 1863 to date.

Ordered, further, That the treasurer be directed on receiving said bonds to cancel the same together with each of the coupons attached thereto, and to report the same in his next monthly report.

Ald. Patten introduced an order to grade Pleasant street from the Baptist Church to the railroad depot. Also, to report a grade for Water street in the 3d ward. Adopted.

An order was adopted for the treasurer to settle with B. B. Eldredge the certificate of sale No. 325, sale of 1861.

The fire department committee reported in favor of leasing the lot for five years where hook and ladder house now stands, at \$50 a year. Adopted.

An account of R. J. Richardson of \$15.50 was allowed on the gas fund.

An account of J. W. Allen of \$140 against the 3d ward fund was placed on file to await money in the fund.

A claim of J. M. May for a reduction of certain taxes was allowed.

The report of the city treasurer for the month of February was received and referred to the finance committee.

The committee to settle with E. B. Doe reported in favor of allowing him \$30 and repair the side walk. The report was adopted, and the alderman of the 1st ward was authorized to purchase of Mr. Doe so much of his land as may be necessary for the repair of the street, at a cost not to exceed \$25. The entire expense is to be paid by the first ward.

The matter of the street in Monterey through the stone quarry was referred to

THE ADDRESS OF THE 3d AND 4th WARD, with authority to make such arrangements as they deem proper.

An account of P. Barrere of \$46 for making out treasurer's sale book for the years 1859 and 1861, was allowed.

The council then adjourned to next Thursday evening, when it will receive the report of the special committee relative to the improvement of the public parks.

Next Sunday, March 15th, 1863, A. Lamont, of the Episcopal church will speak at the court room, on the following subjects: Morning, half-past 10 o'clock, Nebuchadnezzar's Dream or the Great Image; evening, 7 o'clock, the Destruction of the World by Fire and its Re-creation.

March 13th.

There will be a donation visit for the benefit of Rev. C. F. Curtis at his house at Emerald Grove, on Wednesday the 18th inst., afternoon and evening. A general invitation is extended to all his friends to be present. By order of Committee.

WANTED.—A comfortably furnished house with barn and garden attached, near the business part of the city, for a liberal rent will be paid. Enquire at the Gazette office.

mar13d3d

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT

if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes fatal.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

richly directed the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are

beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of

Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be

resorted to by the most distinguished medical authorities.

Obtain only the genuine Brown's

Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by

a test of many years. PRIMO SPRINGERS and ROGERS

should use the Troches. Military officers and Soldiers

who over-take the voice and are exposed to sudden

changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25

cents per box.

J. A. DENELL.

Lyons' Katharion.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying

the human hair is again put up by the original

proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill

and attention which has made it so famous and un-

precedented. It is made of over one million bottles, annu-

ally. It is still sold at 25 cents in large bottles. Two

million bottles can be had in a year when it is

known that the Katharion is not only the most

effective hair growing in the world, but that it cleans

the scalp of dirt and dandruff, gives the hair a

richly rich luxuriant growth, and prevents it from

falling out. These are its most valuable and well known

properties. The Katharion has been tested for over twelve

years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who

wishes to have her hair well treated, let her use the Katharion.

It is easily perfumed, cheap and valuable. It is sold

by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

D. S. BARNES, N. Y.

cc264mwas

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, March 13, 1863.

The wheat market, under unfavorable conditions

of the lake shore, was rather quiet today and we note

a decline of 20 to 30 cents per bushel; sales of about 100

bushels at \$1.05 to \$1.10, for milling samples and \$1.00 to

\$1.05 for shipping grades. Receipts of oats were 100

bushels, which sold at 50 to 55 cents. Other produce

unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 12 1/2; red to extra mill-

ing spring 10 1/2 to 11; fair to good shipping grades,

10 1/2 to 11; rejected samples 9 1/2 to 10.

BARLEY—choice samples 12 1/2 to 13; per 50 lbs. and

70 lbs. common to fair.

RYE—in bulk request at 70 to 75 per 50 lbs.

CORN—pure white dent 60 per 50 lbs.; yellow and

mixed dent 55 to 60 per 50 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 50 to 55

per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 12 1/2 to 13; per 50 lbs. common

to fair quality 9 to 10.

MUTTON—lamb active at \$1.80 to \$2.00 per

50 lbs.

POULTRY—fresh, fair to good.

BUTTER—cream 12 1/2 to 13; fair to choice 10 to

11; rejected at 9 to 10; 20 to 25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 45 to 50 per lb., turkeys

45 to 50.

EGGS—Green, to 12 1/2; Dry, 12 to 14.

DRESS'G HOSIERY—dram at 45 to 50 per 100; for heavy

and 35 to 40 per 100.

DRUGS—J. A. DENELL.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Noiseless

Sewing Machines.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch.

Price \$35 and Upwards.

With Hemmers, Thimbles, Fullers and Quilts

complete.

First Premium in Illinois, Ohio & Michigan.

DAVIDSON purchasing machines of the GROVER &

BARKER S. M. CO. can have their choice of ma-

chines making either stitch, and change if they desire

it. We only ask any one to see our machines.

They also offer to the public at the extremely low

price of

\$45 FORTY \$45

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.

suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is

of first class rapid cutting, and for superior to the

single or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at \$75 to

\$100. General Northwestern Office, 115 Lake St.,

CHICAGO, S. C. BURR, Agent.

at the Millinery Room, West Milwaukee street.

310-10-10

For Sale.

FOR good Cottage House and Lot. The house con-

sists of 12 rooms; also a good barn, granary and

other out buildings in excellent condition, on

pleasant street, a few rods northwest of the Pleasant

Depot, in the city of Janesville. For further particu-

lars apply to the advertiser, on the eastern

corner of

NOAH DUTTON,

mar13d3d

New Music Store!

No. 2, Myer Block.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS

of the best manufacture constantly on hand, also all

the latest and most improved instruments, and

at low prices from the press. Particular attention paid

to Tuning Pianos and Melodeons,

and all other Musical Instruments. Leave your orders

at our store, Myer Block, on Main street.

J. A. DENELL.

I HAVE a few more barrels of the same Molasses

that I have been selling at 10 to 12 cents per gal.

For sale.

Cash Paid

FOR CITY AND COUNTY ORDER

A. T. HARRINGTON

Board.

A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, want-

ing board in a healthy locality, free from dirt

and noise, can be accommodated at the residence

of C. F. BARNES.

LOTS FOR SALE.

ONE acre block, corner of School and Academy streets. Apply

to

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be

held in the several town wards and election pre-

siding districts of the State of Wisconsin, to-wit: in the

city of Janesville, on the 19th day of April next, for the

purpose of electing a Justice of the Peace, for the

term of four years, in place of J. A. DENELL, who

has resigned his office. The vote will be cast on the

first day of June, A. D. 1863.

Said election to be conducted, votes canvassed, and

returns made according to law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and

affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the

city of Janesville, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1863.

JAMES T. LEWIS,

Secretary of State.

New York Cash Store,

March 2d, 1863.

SPRING TRADE NOW OPENED

at the

ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT.

We have this day opened

Fifty Packages

of

DOMESTIC GOODS!

bought last fall before the

Great Rise in Goods,

which we shall sell at from

Ten to Fifteen per Cent. Less

than the New York Jobbing prices. We shall keep our

consequently it will be of no use for merchants buying

their goods now to

Try to Compete with Our Prices.

Among our Domestic Goods may be found all the best

brands of

Brown Sheetings,

consisting of Papered O. R. & E. Indian Orchard

Application, Indian Head, Anconing, &c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

of the following brands: Hamilton, Sempster, Deane,

Crystal Rock, Androsburg, Wamsutter and New

York Mills.

PRINTS!

We have this day opened over

20,000 YARDS

MERRIMAC PRINTS!

of beautiful styles, something to be found at no other

place in Janesville. Also a large lot of

Cottonades,

Checks,

Stripes,

Kentucky Jeans,

Farmers' & Mechanics' Cassimeres,

Ticks,

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ROCK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.
Josiah H. Willard, plff, agt Elizabeth A. Plimpton and

Charles O. Kilpatrick, defendant.
IN pursuance of the order of the court, the above entitled case came on for trial at the above entitled place on the 24 day of December, A. D. 1884, at 11 A. M. The court was then organized by the Hon. the Chief Justice, who called the case on for trial, and the parties appeared by their respective attorneys, by each of whom, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Central Bank, in the city of Jacksonville, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate situate in the city of Jacksonville, in Duval county and within the 1st and 2nd wards of said city, to-wit: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 8

by virtue of said judgment, dated December 10th, 1862, in No. 8,000,000th, Reference.

WILLIAM MERRILL, PETR'S ALTY.

CLAUQUOT QUOTE—BOOK COUNTY.

James H. Hoverson, Moses S. Richardson and A. Jack
and next James H. Tracy, the said James H. Hoverson,
A. P. Hoverson, James H. Tracy, Elizabeth M. Wood, Lydia A.
Wood, Emily J. Wood, Abigail M. Wood, Kate L. Hoverson,
George L. Hoverson and the said James H. Hoverson,
in pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action, on the
10th day of December, 1862, in No. 8,000,000th, Reference,
will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the
court room in the city of Anselville, in said county, on
the 27th day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., all of that certain place or parcel
of land situate, lying and being in the city of Anselville,
in said county, and State of Idaho, and containing

ON THE 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1968,
at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, at the front
door of the Post Office, in the City of Jacksonville in said
County of Duval, State of Florida, I, J. P. WILKIN, Sheriff,
Knowlton & Jackson, P.L.C. Atty., do hereby certify that
the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the
original of the same as the same appears in the records
of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Duval County, Florida,
in Cause No. 16-10033.

defence, Jeremiah Moriarty, had, on the 31 day of April 1881, a large tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, lying described past estate, to wit: a certain place or parcel of land in the city of Anacostia, county of Rock and State of Maryland, containing about 1000 acres, commencing at a point on the north line of Pleasant street twenty-two feet west of the intersection of the corner of lot No 18 night in Eastern, Bailey & Ritchie's addition to Anacostia, thence easterly along said north line of said Pleasant street twenty-two feet to the intersection parallel with K Street across said lot and twenty-two feet to the intersection of said street with the westerly parallel with said Pleasant street twenty-two feet to the east line of land sold to Henry Reese, thence easterly along said line of land to the intersection of said line with N Street to the place of beginning.—Dated December 30, 1881. J. W. MORIARTY, Sheriff of Rock County.

To Marshall Cunningham:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you by the Honorable Circuit Court of the City and County of St. Louis, Missouri, to satisfy the demand of **Herman Cunningham**, amounting to the sum of **one hundred and twenty dollars**, against you as defendant, in a case No. **10,000**, between you and **Caro W. Pickett, a Justice of the Peace** and for said county, at his office in said city, on the **fourth day of January, 1913**, at **ten o'clock in the afternoon**, judgment will be rendered against you for the sum of **one hundred and twenty dollars** and **costs** in the above entitled case, and you are hereby notified that you may pay the above demand on or before the **fourth day of January, 1913**, at **10:30 a. m.**
H. MARK CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
KERRY K. WALTON, clerk, against Stephen G. Spaulding and others.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure said note rendered in the above entitled action on the **fourth day of January, 1913**, at **ten o'clock in the afternoon**, judgment will be rendered against you for the sum of **one hundred and twenty dollars** and **costs** in the above entitled case, and you are hereby notified that you may pay the above demand on or before the **fourth day of January, 1913**, at **10:30 a. m.**
H. MARK CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff.

[illegible][illegible]

On Main Street, in the city of Ansonville, in said county, on the 23rd day of APRIL, 1905, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described, mortgaged premises, to wit: all those certain lots, part of the town of Ansonville, and being in the towns of La Prairie and Bradens in the county of Guilford, and bounded as follows: and distinguished and described as follows: to-wit: commencing in the center of Turtle Creek; where the center of said creek has been found to be; then following the course of said creek to the north; then following the line of said creek to the north of said creek, to the line of the farm owned by Burdman's farm and the farm owned at the date of said mortgage, to the line of said farm, to the west side of said creek to the center of the same; and then along the line of said creek to the center of said creek, to the center of said creek to land then owned by Clark

[illegible][illegible]

to serve a copy of your answer on me, at our office in said city of Jacksonville, on or before the 15th day of January, in expiration of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the within complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the judgment therein prayed for in the complaint.—Dated at Jacksonville, January 15th, 1892.

[SIGNED] _____
[SIGNED] _____
JACQUETTE COURT, ROOSE COUNTY.

Richard H. Plummer vs. Edward L. Dimock and _____

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 15th day of January, 1892, the undersigned plaintiff against the defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock, in the city of Jacksonville, in said county, on _____

[illegible]

THE 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1894. 10:55
At a place in N. M. of which the following described and
mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain parcels of
land situate and being in the city of Santa Cruz,
County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona,
as follows, to-wit: lot No. three (3) and the south
half of lot four (4) of block twenty-one (21) of
the first city of Santa Cruz, Arizona, in the
city formerly called the city of Phoenix, in the
survey of the same. Dated December 27th, 1893.

D. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Santa Cruz.
D. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law.

Instructions for Field Artillery!

SPAPERARCHIVE®

On the 22 day of December, A. D. 1862, Cassmact, a referee duly appointed for such said court, will sell as public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate of Janaville, in said county, on

THE 22d DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate situate in the city of Janaville, in said county and state of Wisconsin, and known as

subdivided as lots numbered four (4) in Miller's subdivision, being twenty-two (22) feet on Willow's side, being twenty-two (22) feet on Willow's side and one hundred and ten (110) feet in depth, lying to the record plat of said subdivision, or other parts shall be necessary.

By virtue of said order, Dated December 1862.

H. N. COMSTOCK, C.

WILLIAM MERRILL PINNEY'S Acty. GALL.

OLDAID CITY - ROCK COUNTY

James H. Knowlton, Moses B. Edrhard and A
son agst Jorus B Tracy, administrator of it
Wood, Kaully deceased, Elizabeth B. Wood,
A. Wood, Emily J. Wood, George W. Wood,
George C. Wood, vs. William Merrill Pinney.
Rock County, Wisconsin.

I N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment
in closure and sale rendered in the above
the tenth day of December, A D 1892, in said
will sell at public auction, to the highest bid-
der court room in the city of Madison, Wis-
consin.

THE 16th DAY OF APRIL, A D 18
at two o'clock P.M., all of that certain piece
of land situated and being in the city
village, in the county of Rock and state of

Knowlton & Jackson, Plt's Atty.

Sherriff's Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY

S D Conant, plf., vs Jeremiah Moriarty, def.

Virtue of two several executions issued by said court bearing date on the 24 day of August, each in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant and his heirs, assigns, executors, administrators and legal representatives of said defendant and to me directed and delivered, I have taken and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the real estate owned by said defendant as follows:

ON THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY

at the hour of 10 o'clock A M of that day,

[illegible]

30th, 1862.
 J. M. FULTON
 Sheriff of Rock County.

ROCK COUNTY, TOWN OF JOHNSTON
To Marshall Cunningham:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant
 ment has been issued against you and
 you are directed to appear at the County Court
 in Johnstons, amounting to forty-seven dollars
 less you shall appear before W. A. Pickens
 the peace in and for said county, at his
 town, on the fifth day of next January, at
 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in default of
 which you shall be held in default of
 against you and your property sold to pay
 the same.
 Dated this fifth day of January, A. D. 1863.
 J. M. FULTON
 Sheriff of Rock County.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK CO.

Joseph A. Block A
Carmine and
sons against
1963.
any Judge.

NTY.
Hannah
Margaret K

ment of fore-
entitled to
in favor of
the defend-
all at public

Keary K. Whitton, plff, agst Stephen O'Sp
others.

In pursuance and by virtue of a Judg
closed and sale resumed in the above
on the 26th day of January, 1963, at
the City of Jacksonville, Florida, I, the
court for such purpose, will sell at pub
the highest bidder, at the front door o
City Bank, in the city of Jacksonville in said
County of Duval, State of Florida, the

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL 1961

at 2:00 P. M., all that parcel of real e
in the said City of Jacksonville, and descr
as certain lot or parcels of land, to-wit:
and wife to said stephen O'Spa. lying, b
recorded in the office of the register of
County, to-wit: in book 32 of decore

[illegible]

Lucinda Johnson, Miriam Johnson, Hilda
thar, Mary McArthur, a Leola A. McArthur,
Arthur, his wife, and a Leola A. McArthur,
Roda A. Wight, Joseph W. Wight and a
I N pursuance and by virtue of the judgment
closure and sale rendered in the above
on the 26th day of January, 1906, the
said mortgage was sold to the highest and
said defendants, I shall offer for sale and will
to the highest bidder, in front of the
on Main street, in the city of Joplin,
Mo., on

THE 26th DAY OF JANUARY,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day
above described mortgaged premises to
certain paces, parcels or tracts of land
and being in the towns of La Prairie and

the county of ROCK and describe as follows: commencing in the center of Turtle Creek at the center of the east half of the northeast quarter thirty five acres the said creek is in the north, of range thirty one public road between the Burnham's farm and the farm owned and mortgaged by James Chamberlain, west side of said road run to the center of the said road; thence south along the center of said road to land then owned by W Lawrence, thence south twenty chains by C M Helyo, thence west twenty chains to the center of Turtle Creek; thence south to the center of Turtle Creek to the place where more than three hundred and eleven acres or less, excepting therefrom a number

ignment of fore
were entitled ac
d 1863, I, H N
such purpose
the said Bank,
the said Bank,
N. E. T.
whereby descri
distinguihed as
the said Bank,
southwest qua
number three

13) east, and so
westmost ques-
tioned, and the
highway leading
there, twelve (12)
miles as shall be judg-
ed of said judge-
ment.

ROCK, Referee,
dell88d.

at the circuit
goods and chat-
tels of Benjamin F.
Rock, as the 10th
thereafter, of in

WISCONSIN.
In which I shall
be interested.
Whose, in the

E. F. 1893,
lots three and
eight and the
eighteenth, all in
the city of Janesville,
Janesville, Wisconsin.
I am, Secy. of the
J. M. Sheriff.
deducted

COUNTY.
and F. H. Out-
standing O. B. Mac-

[illegible]

HERBELL,
JANERILLE, Wis.
Books.
Life.
Horticulture and
Harris Copeland.
seats.
by Eugene
Union of Professors
Secretary of the
culture.

AND & RIDER.
NYING
KED OFFICE